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Hongkong, 27th August, 1906. [1824]

ANOTHER TYPHOON.

Hongkong was visited by another typhoon on Friday night and Saturday but although the gale was almost as furious as that of the fatal 18th of September, its effects were by no means so disastrous, thanks to the timely warning which enabled adequate preparations to be made to resist it or to obtain shelter. After the gun was fired at five o'clock on Friday evening the sampans for the second time that day made a speedy run for shelter, while the Star Ferry made its last journey across to Kowloon with a boat that was packed by passengers to return to their homes before the means of communication was stopped. The wind did not rise until about midnight when accompanied by heavy downpours of rain, it blew with terrific violence all through the night. The vessels in the harbour secured by two anchors and steaming ahead were able to ride through in safety, with perhaps one or two exceptions. On Saturday morning a man-of-war near the "Tamar" was seen drifting, but she soon recovered herself. The shipping losses were comparatively light, two lighters and two junks foundering in the harbour.

Naturally all business was suspended for the day. All the established means of communication, the Star Ferry and both tramway services, ceased, and the few people who patronised rickshaws and chairs experienced somewhat exciting journeys.

On this occasion the heavy seas were dashing over the Praya, and the spray was rising to a great height, presenting an awe-inspiring spectacle to the number of spectators who lined that thoroughfare. By noon, however, the sea had somewhat subsided, and the gale also moderated, but again increased in violence at the afternoon advance. The high tide and the heavy rain were responsible for a number of godowns and houses being flooded at West Point, where considerable damage was done, and at Praya East and in the Central District similar conditions prevailed. Along Praya East great pits were formed in the roadway.

While little fresh damage was done, all the attempts to repair the havoc wrought on the 18th were completely undone. Scaffolding in many cases was swept away, while partially raised boats were again submerged. The trees also suffered considerably, many being blown down or denuded of their branches. In the city one or two houses were partially stripped of their roofs, and had the jalousies torn from the windows and verandas. Owing to the rain having penetrated and softened the mortar several Chinese houses collapsed, but fortunately there was only one loss of life reported.

A LANDSLIDE.

One of the most serious accidents resulting from the recent typhoon was the landslide at Macdonnell Road. The heavy rains caused a large portion of the hillside behind Mrs. Watts' boarding house, "Braeside," to carry away. In its fall the mass of earth broke down a substantial retaining wall, and then razed the western half of the brick cool-house to the ground. Several coolies were in the house at the time. This happened about 9 p.m. on Saturday, and the firemen, who were called out, continued rescue-work until midnight. Working among the debris in the dark, with masses of earth and boulders slipping down the side of the hill, was a difficult and dangerous occupation, but as a result of their efforts three men were rescued. All were injured and had to be removed to hospital. One of the buried men was recovered from under a mass of earth, the weight of which must have been over three tons. His escape was miraculous, a large boulder, the top of which projected over his body, saving him from being crushed to death. One coolie was killed by the falling earth, and it is believed that three are still buried in the ruins, but when the search party ceased operations yesterday, no trace of their bodies had been found.

SHORED UP.

The occupants of two buildings at 1-2 and 146 Queen's Road Central found it necessary to seek shelter in other parts during the gale. The work of their residences, which was badly eaten by white ants, was smashed, and the walls cracked in many parts. The residents were removed and the buildings shored up.

DESERVING CASES.

We understand there are one or two European cases particularly deserving of relief. For obvious reasons it is considered undesirable to mention names in the Press, but hopes are being freely expressed that the position of European widows will not be overlooked. In one case a special subscription was started.

IN THE CEMETERIES.

Great havoc has been wrought in both the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Cemeteries. The heavy rains have caused many graves to sink, while the beautiful flowers and shrubs have been ruined, damage to the extent of hundreds of dollars being done.

PROTRACTED VOYAGE.

Passengers on the West River steamers had a somewhat exciting time during the week-end. The "Kwong-tung" left Canton on Friday afternoon and did not reach here till yesterday morning. Leaving at the usual time she was followed a little later by the "Hankow," but though the weather was threatening nothing serious was anticipated. Passing the Tiger Forts the "Ying King" was met, and as she indicated that there was a typhoon in Hongkong, it was decided to return to the forts for shelter. The "Hankow" proceeded until she met the "Pawan" and then went back with her to Tiger Forts. About ten o'clock on Friday night there was a hurricane blowing which continued with more or less force till early Sunday morning. The "Ying King" and the "Pawan," which had left Canton on the return journey, had also to anchor at the same place, and it was quite a flotilla which left the Tiger Forts yesterday morning.

NAVAL LOSS.

As a result of the typhoon the new dock was damaged, the incoming water flooding it.

SOME FORMER TYPHOONS.

There was a great typhoon at Hongkong in July 1841, when "the harbour and the new settlement on shore presented a weird scene of heart-rending disasters." Matsails all went, as usual, and "almost every bungalow or house on shore was unroofed." Six foreign ships were totally lost, four were driven on shore, 22 were distressed or otherwise injured, and the native boatmen suffered great loss of life. "The last days of Hongkong seemed to be approaching." That typhoon recurred and three or four days later burst again over Hongkong undoing all the reconstruction work that had been started. This led to a much more substantial style of edifices and buildings. No European loss of life was not great. The Chinese suffered most. "Nevertheless," writes Dr. Eitel, "His benevolent Majesty, the Emperor of China, rejoiced when he heard the news. Ki-kung and Eliang, the Viceroy and Governor of Canton, sent a lasty memorial to Peking, stating that at Hongkong innumerable foreign ships had been dashed to pieces, that innumerable foreign soldiers and Chinese sailors had been swept into the sea, that all their boats and matsails, the new Praya, and so forth, had been utterly annihilated and that the sea was literally covered with corpses. On receipt of this news, the Emperor went forth with in festive procession to the temple of the dragon god of the seas, and solemnly returned thanks for the destruction of Hongkong." An Imperial Edict, published with rejoicing all over the Empire, also proclaimed the judgment that had fallen on Hongkong, with the same display of indignation, contrary to the leading principle of Confucian ethics which declares humaneness to be the essential characteristic of civilized humanity." In these days the three chief enemies of the new settlement were enumerated in this order—floods, typhoons, and confederations.

The next typhoon of comparative severity was in August-September 1858, when the barometer fell to 28.81. Shipping suffered severely, although timely warning was given (by the Harbour Master) and the wind was not of full typhoon force. Thirteen vessels were damaged or wrecked, and there was considerable loss of life and property. On shore there was not much harm done. Macao and Canton suffered more than Hongkong. We first read of injury to piers by a typhoon which passed near by in September 1858, and these piers were presumably cheap or temporary structures. Another (in October, 1858) destroyed most of the wharves and piers, caused some collisions, and damaged house roofs. There was no loss of life. Sir Richard Macdonnell's administration was characterised by "an extraordinary frequency of serious typhoons." Two steamers from Swatow were engulfed in June, 1867, considerable damage to Hongkong was done in July, 1868; there were three typhoons in the following year, 1867, in August, September, and October, which caused serious disasters afloat and ashore. The first drove four large vessels ashore, sank two, and wrecked innumerable junks. It is a grim calculation how many junks have been lost since the harbour was first used. In September 1870 a typhoon occasioned great damage to life and property, breaking up the Praya wall, sinking a steamer and a yacht, while junk wreckage "covered the Praya." Hundreds of lives were lost. In Sept. 1871, just a year later, the same scene was enacted. The town was badly wrecked, many vessels were damaged or stranded, and two barques were totally lost. We have previously mentioned the famous one of 1874. It came on Sept. 22nd of that year, "the severest disaster that ever befell the Colony." It was a typhoon of "unprecedented suddenness and power." It commenced in the evening, when small boats were still plying on the harbour, and was at its height shortly after midnight. The tide was exceptionally high at the time and an earthquake appears to have occurred whilst the typhoon was raging. On the morning of 23rd September, 1874, the town looked as if it had undergone a terrific bombardment. Thousands of houses were unroofed, hundreds of European and Chinese dwellings were in ruins, large trees had been torn out by the roots and hurled to a distance, most of the streets were impassable, being obstructed with fallen trees, roof timber, window frames and mounds of soil thrown up by the bursting of drains. Business was at a complete standstill for several days. The Praya was covered with wrecked sampans and the debris of junks and ships, whilst in every direction dead bodies were seen floating about or scattered along the ruins of what was once the Praya wall. Thirty-five foreign vessels, trusting on their anchors, were wrecked or badly injured. Over 2,000 lives were lost in the harbour within the space of about six hours, during which time the screams of Chinese in distress on the water were heard by residents, on the upper levels of the town, to rise above the terrific din of the storm. The Hospital-ship *Monaco*, the only ship in harbour which held on to her anchors, had her four anchors twisted into one mass of tangled iron, the photograph of which is a curious sight. Special attention for sightseers, who came out in thousands to view the havoc which had been wrought, was afforded by two steamers, the *Leonora* and the *Albat*, wrecked on the Praya wall near Victoria wharf, and the Pacific mail-steamer *Albat*, blown ashore and left high and dry on the beach at Aberdeen. The loss of the river steamer *Wing Lok* near Macao also attracted much attention. The amount of property destroyed in Hongkong within these six terrible hours was estimated at five million dollars. A fire that broke out while the typhoon was at its height was actually put out by the force of the wind. Her Majesty sent (November 18, 1874) a message expressing her sincere regret for the suffering which this sad calamity occasioned. The brothers Tanner, who had specially distinguished themselves

by daring and successful efforts to save lives, were presented (January 7, 1876) at the hands of the Governor, with a testimonial by the Royal Humane Society. But very little was done to utilize the lessons taught by this typhoon. Meanwhile another typhoon swept over the Colony (May 31, 1875). It did little damage, however, though Macao and Canton suffered severely, as evidenced by the wreck of the river steamer *Poyang*, on her way from Canton to Macao, when some 100 lives were lost. A Humane Society was now formed in Hongkong (July 26, 1875) for the special purpose of preventing the frequent loss of life in the harbour and particularly to give assistance during typhoons. This society, under the presidency of the Hon. Ph. Byrie, entered upon its labours with great enthusiasm, officers were appointed and stations fixed, funds were raised and left, after the purchase of the useful apparatus, a large sum in hand (June 6, 1875). A life-boat was talked of, additional funds were voted by Legislative Council (December 11, 1875), and after that the whole scheme was allowed to drop.

NATURAL THANKFULNESS. The *Free Press* says: Singapore may suffer many disabilities as compared with the more energetic and wealthier Hongkong, but at least we are spared the periodical infliction of typhoons, with all their tale of death and destruction. And for that immunity we cannot be too thankful. As misfortunes proverbially never come single, it is unpleasant to see that "another typhoon is expected." This is almost adding insult to injury, as though our experiences of the kind were not enough for any ordinary lifetime. The details of this great typhoon must be exciting reading, and we wish the arrival of the Hongkong mails with anxious interest.

CUSTOMERS OF HONGKONG.

Two interesting extracts from Consular reports are as follows:

A very profitable business has been done in Hongkong sugar at Ningpo during the year. Small quantities of Japanese refined sugar appeared on the market for the first time, but it is considered unlikely that it will ever seriously compete with the Hongkong product. British yarn shows a slight increase, but Indian and Japanese yarn have fallen away considerably owing to the competition of the Chinese. This may be expected to continue. There is already one cotton mill in Ningpo whose annual output of yarn is about 4,500,000 lbs., and another mill, now in course of erection, will begin operations before the end of 1906. It is therefore probable that in course of time the cotton industry will cease to be an Indian and Japanese monopoly. The machinery has been bought at Manchester by a Japanese expert, and many Japanese are to be employed in the mill. Another project which is likely to bear immediate fruit is the installation of electric light in Ningpo. The Chinese are anxious to have it in spite of two objections, one of which is that the cost of the work will be undertaken by the Japanese who are interested in the new cotton mill. The new French steamship company—the Compagnie Asiatique de Navigation—recently foundered in Shanghai—intended to put a steamer on the line to Hongkong, but it was not to be. The vessel is expected to arrive in September, 1906, but its competition is not greatly feared, says the report.

At Kiangchow (Hollow) nine-tenths of the trade is with Hongkong. Cottons have improved in a number of lines, but the feature of the year is the large increase in Indian Telchets for the export of both the British and the Japanese article. That there should be a falling-off in Japanese cottons was rather to be expected as a result of the war, yet Japanese cotton cloth, crepe, blankets and towels have considerably improved. The remainder of the year has been a success for the Japanese, and which shows a noticeable increase in the sale of Japanese goods in Hongkong (plain and figured), Hongkong dyed shirtings, fancy woven cottons, Indian cotton yarn and cotton thread. There was some falling-off of shirtings, chiefties, cotton flannel and velvets, as well as of the British 32-inch Telchets and Japanese Telchets generally, as noted above. Among the sundry imports, matches show the greatest advance. They are a success, and are fairly good. Their low price, even which works out at about 10 cents per box, has been a great success for them. A new article of import, also of Japanese manufacture, appears in the returns, namely, cloth caps. They are of a semi-military type, and have been largely adopted by the students, most of whom have taken to wearing foreign clothes and look clean, and smart in their white or khaki suits, ornamented with gorgeous brass buttons. This innovation is a sign of the times and shows the tendency of the educated classes to follow the lead of the Japanese in adopting certain outward characteristics of Western civilisation. Japanese umbrellas also show a substantial increase.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report: On the 29th at 2.20 p.m. to host the Black Bay (typhoon W) of the Colony within 300 miles, and at 7.45 p.m. to lower it. On the 30th at 1.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen quickly in Hongkong, and moderately in Formosa. The typhoon probably entered the coast last evening between Macao and Kwong Chow Wan Bay. Returns from the greater part of the stations are lacking this morning. Telegraphic communication between the Observatory and Hongkong is interrupted. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.46 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.E. to E. winds, fresh; squally, showery
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lintao	E. winds, fresh
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	S.E. winds, moderate

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK AND TRADE.

At the 53rd general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank the Acting President, Mr. Yamakawa, said that in spite of the general expectation that a sudden growth of enterprise would follow on the wake of the successful outcome of the war, the market continued to show no signs of activity. A good deal had been heard of expanding old enterprises and of starting new ones; but, apparently, owing to the prevalent anxiety for the financial prospects of the country, the capitalists showed reluctance in venturing their funds. The deposit accounts of the banks swelled and found no outlet, causing the steady fall of the rate of interest, the lowering of the rate at the Central Bank twice within the term under review did not prove of much encouragement to enterprises. Such being the general state of affairs, the paying-in of 5 per cent. public bonds, and the issue of exchequer notes affected the money-market but slightly. The only call for money came towards the last part of the term to settle accounts for summer goods, raw silk, etc. Otherwise, the term has been a very dull one. The business of the bank itself had been considerably extended since the war. Several branches and agencies had been established in Manchuria. One was recently established at Liangyang. The bank has undertaken the agency for the Central Exchange, in Amoy, and Hankow, the bank also has agencies, which open and business respectively on the 1st of July and the 11th of August. All the Manchurian branches, which have so far served mainly as agencies for the Central Exchange, will soon commence to transact banking business. The work of the bank in the War Notes will be transferred to the main office. The expansion of business at the branch offices will necessitate new buildings in place of the present offices which have been rented from the Government. The branches in Hawaii, Peking, Tokyo and other places feel the same need of space. The expenses for these home and foreign offices are estimated at ¥1,400,000. The expenses from the public loan bonds and such other extra incomes. The expansion of business will also necessitate the increase of the number of directors, for which matter amendment in the regulations is proposed in document. Mr. Yamakawa's speech concluded with the announcement of the gifts of ¥4,000 and ¥20,000 respectively to the President Soma and the late Vice-President Maki, in appreciation of their long services to the bank.

BIG FIRE IN COLOMBO.

4,000 TONS OF OIL ABLAZE. On the afternoon of 8th Sept. about 1.30 o'clock, an outbreak of fire suddenly took place in the large oil depot of Messrs. Dalgarno, Forsyth & Co., in Kottachikola, Colombo. There was an explosion in one of the large petroleum tanks, and this was immediately followed by flames bursting out from the ironwork. In a very short space of time the fire forced itself through the top of the tank and huge flames leapt into the sky. As time went on the fire rapidly increased in magnitude, and the whole neighbourhood became alarmed, and the people who quickly arrived on the scene. The spectacle made by the fire at this time was magnificent and indescribable. The whole of the upper part of the tank was enveloped in the fire, which reared into the air in huge yellow columns, reaching into a dense cloud of smoke, which lengthened itself out in a north-westerly direction, and could be seen from all parts of Colombo. The heat from it could be felt within a radius of three or four hundred yards in all directions, though it was not so intense as might be expected from the dimensions of the fire. It blazed for over two days.

RED-LETTER DAY AT KOBE.

Sunday, September 10th, may indeed be regarded as a red-letter day for Kobe, and there are few parts in the world which can boast of such rapid progress as Kobe has, in transforming it in less than forty years from a sand-patch into a great manufacturing and trading port. In putting the yearly tonnage at that estimate is looking a little ahead of the times it is only doubling the calculation of the present amount, and the rapid advance of the port of late years has shown the Government the necessity for accommodation to meet the requirements of the anticipated volume of cargo. Few people anticipated such a definite announcement as that made by Dr. Sakatani on September 10th, that the harbour works would be begun early in 1907. It was thought that he would inspect the harbour and give his decision after further investigation on his return to Tokyo. It is infinitely satisfactory, however, to know from his statement that he has examined the various schemes for Kobe harbour improvement submitted and suggested, and has come to the decision that Kobe must have modern and extensive facilities—and that the harbour improvement scheme should be carried out with the least possible delay.

The plans show an extensive breakwater and half a dozen big wharves, in addition to two piers. It includes a reclamation work.

LOANS AND CROWN AGENTS.

If the Hongkong Government should decide to issue a loan, the following extract from the *Daily Mail* might be pigeon-holed, as a warning how not to do it.

"The little British Guinea loan has gone remarkably cheaply. Upon the tenders for the issue of £7,000,000 Four per cent. Immigrant Ten-year Debentures being opened yesterday it was found that they amounted to £2,971,000, at prices varying from the minimum of £109 to £122 3/4. Tenders at £110 1/4 will receive about £43 per cent of the amount applied for and those above that price in full. The average price obtained for the Debentures is £110 1/4. 11d. per cent. Those who have received allotments at anything like that rate are to be congratulated for the yield is practically 4 per cent. While British Guinea stocks already in the market yield only round about 2 1/2 per cent. The investment is only for ten years, and the small amount makes the market limited, but the Crown agents would probably have done better if they had offered the amount for subscription to the general public at a higher price rather than used the unpopular tender system."

The total of Treasury receipts between January 1st and July 31st is \$25,475,332, while the payments out amounted to \$25,454,967. The July balance on July 31st was \$2,828,251, and its assets \$3,311,145.93, the balance on the credit side being \$812,240.53.

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-64.) \$38.00

4 CARTRIDGE (25-15-04.) \$60.00

LONG. HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND. GUINNESS' STOUT.

IRELAND'S BEST.

IF YOU REQUIRE STOUT, WHY NOT GET THE FULL VALUE OF YOUR MONEY IN OBTAINING THE BEST, ONLY THE BEST?

THERE ARE NO TWO OPINIONS ABOUT THIS

PER CASE 8 DOZ. PPS.	\$24.00
PER DOZEN	3.00
PER CASE 100 SLEETS	17.00
PER DOZEN	2.25

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

WINE MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. say in their weekly share report dated 29th September, 1906:—A severe gale has been raging since last night, and business is practically suspended. During the week under review our market has remained very dull and hardly anything of importance has been done. With the almost total exception of Boats and Wharves, for which a steady demand has been perceptible, most stocks showed signs of weakening, and lower rates are quoted in several instances. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 28 1/2, while rates on Shanghai are 7 1/2 for a Bank T.E. and 7 3/4 for a three days sight Private Bill; the rate in Shanghai for a three days sight Private Bill is 7 1/2. Bankers in London are quoted 31 1/2, and Consols 89 1/2.

BANK SHARES.—A small lot of Hongkong and Shanghai fetched \$800, but there are no further shares on offer; the London quotation is 293. Nationals are unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Unions are on offer at \$750, while buyers offer only \$760. A few China Traders sold at \$95 and more wanted. North China are quoted \$78 1/2. Yangtze sold and are for sale at \$70, and Cantons at \$82 1/2.

SHIPING SHARES.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao fell to \$24, at which figure a fair number of shares changed hands; afterwards \$24 1/2 was paid, and there are now buyers at \$25 1/2, while holders are disinclined to sell; the *s.s. Pishan* has been refitted, and the *s.s. Kusan* was expected to be got off tomorrow, while the *s.s. Hongkong* is in the hands of a salvage party who still entertain hopes of getting her off the rocks, but that will require time, as she is badly damaged. Indo-China has small buyers at \$74 1/2, the London rate is 48, while Shanghai buyers at 54 1/2. \$73.90 from Hongkong (China) and Manilla have dropped to \$23 1/2 sellers. Douglas are on offer at \$16.

Star Ferries are utterly neglected at last quotations, which are purely nominal. Shell Transports sold and can be placed in small quantities at 29s, the London rate is 30s. sellers. Hongkong Steam Waterboats are nominal at \$7 1/2.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled weak; sales have been effected at \$15 1/2 to \$15 3/4, but the closing rate is \$15 1/2. Latexes unchanged.

MINING SHARES.—Rams fell to \$8, at which rate business has been done, but there are now buyers at \$8 1/2.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Shares, after touching \$100, sold at declining rates, viz. \$108 to \$103 cash, \$107 1/2 to \$105 1/2 for end of October, and \$104 for end of December; the market closing with further sellers at \$103 cash; the Company is full of paying work and working night and day. Penicocks changed hands at \$22. New Amoy Docks are for sale at \$17 1/2; the London rate is \$18 1/2. Shanghai Docks have small buyers at \$16 1/2, for December shares sold at 16 1/2 to 16 3/4, but further lots are on offer. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves, although the Company is suffering from the inconvenience resulting through the loss of their lighters, which retards trade, have been in fair demand, but only small lots changed hands at \$24 to \$24 1/2, and at late rate after a few more shares can be placed, Shanghai 24 1/2.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co.'s shares are on offer at \$109. Kowloon Lands are nominal at \$39, and West Point lands are sold at \$50. Hongkong Hotels are obtainable at \$12 1/2. Humphreys Estates Shares sold and continue in demand at \$11 1/2. Shanghai Lands are quoted 12 1/2.

COTTON MILL.—Shanghai quotes: Ewoa Tls. 7 1/2. Internationals Tls. 18. Lau Kung Mows Tls. 83 and Sooyehs Tls. 37 1/2. Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$13 1/2.

SUNDRY MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.—China Light and Power have yielded to sellers at \$10. Hongkong Electric and have further buyers at \$14 1/2. Green Island Cements changed hands at \$21 1/2 to \$21, and at latter figure shares are obtainable. Ropes have dropped to \$28 sellers. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos are on offer at \$10. China Providents sold and are for sale at \$9.60. Langkats have buyers in the north at \$210. The following telegraphic information, dated 16th inst., has been received from the Sumatra director and manager in Langkat:—"Daily aggregate output of crude petroleum 80,000 gallons; crude petroleum in tanks at date 60,000 gallons; kerosene made since the date of the preceding half monthly telegram 80,000 cases; kerosene shipped since 67,000 cases; and kerosene in stock at refinery at date 14,000 cases." Steam Laundry Shares have sellers at \$8 1/2. Watsons sold and can be got at \$13. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Blanc and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A.S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

BUILD

THE MOST SERVICEABLE

PIANOS

FOR THIS CLIMATE.

THEY ARE

SOLIDLY CONSTRUCTED

AND ALL PARTS THOROUGHLY

SEASONED AT OUR FACTORY

HERE.

PRICES FROM \$300

CASH OR CREDIT.

HIRE FROM \$10 PER MONTH.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1904.

SINGAPORE AND THE DOLLAR.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The half yearly general meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce was held on Sept. 7th.

The Chairman stated that some questions had been interesting the Committee and interesting them all for some little time past—the chief being currency. The principal event in the currency scheme had been the Bill passed through the Legislative Council authorizing the treasury to issue gold in exchange for dollars, thus completing the scheme (aid down by Sir David Barclay, last March at the annual general meeting of the Chamber he called members' attention to the advance in the price of silver, which caused some doubt as to the success of working of this currency scheme. Last March silver was standing at 22 1/2 and now it is 31 1/2. They had, he understood, still a margin of 4 or 5 per cent. before the silver value of the dollar reached 2 1/2. The silver parity of the 2 1/2 dollar was 32 1/2, which left the margin he named. Some thought a still larger allowance should be made to allow of mowing down and shipping charges, making the parity 24. There was still a large shipment outflow of silver dollars from this place to China, of the savings of Chinese coolies and others, representing a large sum of money. If the silver value of the dollar were greater than 2 1/2, not only would coins not return here, but a larger quantity would go out. The margin might be taken somewhere near 4 or 5 per cent on the present price of silver. To remedy this it had been suggested that they raise the rate of exchange to 2 1/2. He hoped and believed this remedy would not be brought into force. But if not they would have to adopt some modification of Sir David Barclay's scheme as laid down in his report. This scheme was based upon a falling silver market. It was suggested that Government should call in the present silver dollars and issue a token coin, a dollar of less fineness. This was difficult when they considered there was something like 25 millions of dollars in circulation. To call these in and issue in their place any token coin of less intrinsic value, it seemed necessary the public and natives should be reassured as to the gold value and the fact that they could get gold for it. This question he understood was being considered very carefully by Government at the present time, and if they were not in any hurry with their decision, it was because they were very careful. It was important the decision was. It had, proceeded the Chairman, been suggested that gold should be made legal tender and made payable in exchange for these dollar notes. Many people said gold would not circulate but whether it did not he could see no reason why they should not have plenty of gold in reserve, and see they continued to be made good. It was advisable to carefully study this matter to the best of their ability, as it was a very urgent one and likely to be more urgent as time went on.

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NOTICE.

Communications regarding Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and sent by post, and not by hand, unless the Editor is notified to the contrary. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not paid for in advance will be continued until discontinued.

Telegraphic Address: Pines, Cables, A.B.C., 5th Fl., 10th St., Hongkong.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late REVEREND JOSEPH CHARLES HOARE, D.D., late Bishop of Victoria, are requested to send Particulars of the same to the Undersigned as soon as possible.

Hongkong, 29th day of September, 1906.

DENNIS & DOWLEY,
Solicitors,
Supreme Court House.

FOR SALE.

CARGO BOATS in Good Condition.

Apply to—
THE MACAO TRADING Co.,
Macao.

1st October, 1906. 1821

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon.

By Order.

T. P. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1906. 1823

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the TYHOON, the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, is postponed until THURSDAY, 2nd October, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company remain CLOSED until after that date.

DOUGLAS LADRAK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1906. 1821

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of Oct., 1906, at 11 a.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of Crown Land, at Hung Hom, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years from 1st day of May, 1901, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot	Area	Frontage	Depth	Area	Frontage	Depth	Area	Frontage	Depth
1	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100
2	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100
3	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100
4	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100
5	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100
6	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100
7	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100
8	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100
9	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100
10	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100	10,000	100	100

LESSONS IN FRENCH & ENGLISH.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER gives Lessons in FRENCH and ENGLISH.

Apply—
OMEGA,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1906. 1804

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

REFERRING to the Notice of 21st June 1906, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that, from 1st October next, charges for Telegrams will (subject to revision after three months) be collected at the rate of THIRTY-EIGHT CENTS to equal ONE FRANC.

A. B. SKOTTOWE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1906. 1753

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG STATION.

REFERRING to the Notice of 20th December, 1905, and subsequent Notices, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that, from 1st October next, the currency equivalent of the Franc will, subject to revision after three months, be fixed at 50.78, at which rate the charges for all Telegrams will be collected from the said date.

OLAF NIELSEN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1906. 1754

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of ALBERT BLUDD, late Engineer of the North Point Iron Works, in the Colony of Hongkong, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, made an Order limiting to the 30th day of November, 1906, for sending in Claims against the above Estate.

All Creditors are hereby required to send their Claims to the undersigned before the said date, and all Debtors to the said Estate are requested to pay the sums due by them to the undersigned without delay.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1906.

ARATHOON SEITH,
Official Administrator.

1702

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS known as GREGOR & Co., has been SOLD to Mr. NGAI KU SHANG 牛榮堯, and the responsibility of the Undersigned ceases from this date.

CHAN A. FOOK,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1906. 1810

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT
7, SILVER LOAN OF 1886, E.
10th HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE and DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be Payable at the Office of the Corporation on or after the 25th September, 1906. List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION—
Agents issuing the Loan,
H. E. R. HUNTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1906. 1814

HARBOUR MASTERS DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under—
On FRIDAY, the 5th October—
From Sanatorium, in a Southerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

If the weather is unfavourable on the above date, practice will take place on the following day.

All Ships, Junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

L. BARNES-LAWRENCE, Captain, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1906. 1815

TYHOON RELIEF FUND.

At the request of the General Committee an ENTERTAINMENT will be given in the CITY HALL on the Evening of the 10th day of October.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as a Committee in connection therewith—
Mr. D. R. LAW (Chairman),
Major PRITCHARD, R.A.,
Mr. G. BALLOCH,
Mr. E. ORMISTON (Treasurer),
Mr. G. A. CALDWELL,
Mr. R. SUTHERLAND (Secretary).

Full Particulars of the Entertainment will be published later.

R. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1906. 1809

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING the TYHOON of the 18th September, DAMAGE by Sea and/or Rain Water was occasioned to some of the Cargo stored in the Company's Godowns. Owners, Consignees, and others interested are requested to INSPECT and CABLE FOR their Goods, for which purpose every Assistance will be rendered by the WARE COMPANY.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1906. 1784

THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and Report on the following matters, viz.—
1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order,
W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. 1381

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